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...DRAS ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE REPORT

—:(o):—

M...RAS LANDHOLD...S' ASSOC...ION'S MEMO...ANDUM

The following is the Memorandum on ... Estates Land A... of ... Committee ... Madr... Go...

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the Zamindars 'the pro... tor...ship which it previously ... by the Permanent Settlement ... and the other Regulations ... 1802 and it is impossible ... from the language of the Regulations any basis for the conclusion that the ... was believed to be the proprietor of the soil or that he ... being constituted such propri...

Judi... Decisions

6. Several ...isions of the highest court ... be quoted in support of the ...amindars' proprietorship is enough to refer only to a f... In 41 Madras 749 at 768 Sir John Wallis, Chief Justice stated that the objects of the Permanent Settlement Regulation were "for declaring ...prietary rights of lands to be ...ested in individual persons and for defining the rights of such persons under a permanent assessment of land revenue." In 41 Madras 1012 referring to the ancient Reddi Kings of the Krishna District the Privy Council observed as follows :—"The fact that the rulers in India generally collected their land revenues by taking a share of the produce of the lands is not b... itself evidence that the ... ...nds in India was ... them and could ...y them. Indeed ... support to the ...tion that the ... the rulers who ...enue from ... shape

havell lands were parcelled out and distributed on the same footing as Zamindars who held their estates for centuries and constitute every one of them ...proprietors of their respective estates in the fullest sense of that ...xpression.

The Ry...ot Has Only A Right Of ... Occupancy

8. What exa...ctly was the position of the cul...tivating ryot at the time of ... the Permanent Settlement is sta...ted in para 34 of the Instruction...s of the Government to the Bo...ard of Revenue, issued on 4t...h September 1799. After referrin... to the proprietary right of the ... Zamindar that paragraph procee...ds to state that distinct from the... claims are "the rights and priv...ileges of the cultivating ryot... who, though they have no... positive permanent right in the soil have a right of occu...ncy as long as they cult... to the extent of their usua... ...ans and give the circar or the ... propietor whether in money or ... kind the accustomed portion o... the produce." The contra... distinction between proprietary right of occupancy ... right and ... cannot be more neatly or corr...ly stated In fact in the dec...on ... in 2... of the Madras High Co...rt in 3... 299 and 23 M...dras 31... Madras which are generall... regarded as the best ... authorit... ...he rights ... ...ve de... ... ryots ... ...med ... ...tes ... ...ras ... of ...

Ownership Of Hills, Forests, Waste Lands, Etc.

10. The conclusions of the majority of the members of the Committee that the ryot is the proprietor of the soil is however relied on for the purpose of holding that the ryots are the proprietors of hills, waste lands, forests and other porambokes in Zamindaries — a conclusion which can be easily shown to be directly opposed to several decisions of the highest authority. Attention is requested to pages 418 to 421 of the Zamindar of Mirzapuram's minute of dissent in part I of the Report. After a full consideration of the effect and implications of the Permanent Settlement Regulation and the history of land tenures in this Presidency distinguished judges of the High Court of Madras, such as Sir Charles Turner Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, Sir John Wallis, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer and Mr. Justice Varadachariar, have, in clear terms, declared the proprietary right of the Zamindars in hills, forests, waste lands and river and channel porambokes, in fact in every bit of land within the geographical limits of their estates other than communal porambokes such as villages sites, cattle stands, burning grounds, etc. The conclusion of the Majority Report that the ryots are the propriotors of waste lands, etc., which are in nobody's occupation is based upon a vague theory that at one time the village community owned the entire village and that even after the introduction of individual war system whereby the tenant pays rent to the landholder for the specified land in his occupation the common ownership of waste ...ands continues in some undefi...able way. No authority has ...een cited in support of that ...eory and no decision or statu...ry provision. The Zamindars ... prepared to take the verdict ... panel of lawyers on this, as ...e several other conclusions ...w which the authors of the ...ity Report have arrived

...endation Of The Majority ...rt In Respect of Forests, ... Etc., Unworkable

...le dealing with the ...ownership of hills, ...e lands, etc., it may ...e to point out how ...e recommenda- ...ajority Report ...e of the Perma- ... the Zamindars ... they would ... the revenue ...se several ... To deprive ... therefore, ..., be con- ... intent- ... Settle- ...etary. ...uch ...uat ...ose ...n- ...

would be deprived of his right to collect premium when admitting a ryot to possession of waste land, a right which has always been conceded to him and which has even been statutorily recognised in section 25 of the Madras Estates Land Act. It is not stated in the Majority Report why the clear recognition of the right of the landholder to collect premium in the Madras Estates Land Act or in several decisions which preceded it should be regarded as erroneous except it be on the general theory that the ryots are the proprietors of waste lands not in their occupation, a theory which, as already pointed out has, to say the least, never been put forward till now.

Were Rents Permanently Fixed?

13. Turning to the question of rents, the principal conclusion arrived at in the Majority Report is that there was a permanent fixation of rent between the Zamindar and the ryot in and by virtue of the Permanent Settlement. A considerable portion of the Majority Report is devoted to pointing out that such a fixation took place. The argument is twofold.

14. In the first place it is stated that since in the majority of estates there was an estimate made of the average annual revenue of the Zamindary and since the peishkush was fixed roughly at 2-3 of the revenue so estimated an implication arises that the rents must have been fixed as between the Zamindar and the ryot. It does not require very much of argument to show that this reasoning is fallacious. The authors of the Majority Report themselves admit that the peishkush was never exactly two-thirds of the average revenue. In some cases it was more and in some cases it was less. The rents of the Zamindaries were then mostly collected in kind and in fact they continued to be so collected till very recent times. It is impossible to suggest that the Government intended to commute these rents into cash when the Government disavowed all intention of doing so and the Regulations of 1802 as also the enactments of later years assert and proceed on the basis that the method of collectihg rent by a share of the crop is the ancient normal and proper method and disputes as to rent when otherwise insoluble should be decided by a reverter to the customary of the village. Thirdly as the Majority Report itself concedes in several estates held on feudal tenure, notably the western palayams like Venkatagiri, the Permanent Settlement and the fixation of peishkush had no reference either direct to the assets. In the case of these considerations among several others which it is unnecessary to dilate upon it is impossible to contend that a permanent fixation of rents was part of the Permanent Settlement merely because in the process of arriving at the figure of the peishkush in some of the ...states the Government took the ...oney value of the then pre...ling rents a mere step in an ...hmetical process and it is ...ssible to read into it the ... implication which the ...ity Report gets out of it.

... Papers And The Permanent ...ttlement Regu...tions

...e Majority Report also ...pport for its conclusion ... State papers and ...tions of 1802. Here

(...nued on page 2)

MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE REPORT

(Continued from page 1)

again it is impossible to agree. Even a cursory examination of the several State papers which preceded the Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Madras, the elaborate preambles to the regulations which were passed in the two Presidencies and the sections of those regulations would show that the one and only object of the Permanent Settlement was to fix the peishkush payable by the Zamindars to the Government. Prior to the Permanent Settlement the amount that they had to pay to the Government by way of peishkush was subject to alteration at periodical intervals. The result was that the Zamindars took little or no interest in Zamindaries; their only anxiety was to make as much profit as possible during the short period they may be permitted by the Government to hold their respective estates. A further deterioration of the country could only be avoided by assuring the Zamindars that they would be constituted proprietors of their respective estates with an unalterable peishkush so that any augmentation of revenue which would follow an extension of cultivation or the adoption of improved methods of agriculture would be wholly theirs. It was expected that this would materially contribute to the improvement and prosperity of the countryside. The Government, however, did not undertake the settlement of the rents between the Zamindars and the ryots. In para 11 of the Instructions issued by the Government to the Board of Revenue shortly before the Permanent Settlement of 1802 it is observed that Lord Cornwallis very properly contends that reform must begin there (meaning the uncertain and arbitrary impositions to which the Zamindar were themselves subject). In order to simplify and regulate the demands of the landholders upon their tenants, the first step is to fix the demand of the Government it elf. This quotation is sufficient to show that the Government expected that once the peishkush payable by the Government is fixed there would be every inducement for the Zamindar to improve his estate and to see that his tenants are contended and prosperous and it was felt that the Zamindars might reasonably be expected to avoid making illegal exactions from their ryots. Nothing more than this was intended or attempted. One may go through the elaborate instructions which were issued by the Government to the Board of Revenue, the instructions which were subsequently issued to the District Collectors who were charged with the duty of preparing estimates of the income of the several estates and the Regulations of 1802 without finding a single statement anywhere that the rents payable to the Zamindars were fixed. A good part of the reasoning of the Majority Report proceeds on an obvious misconception of the word "assessment" used in the Permanent Settlement Regulation. A reading of that regulation would be sufficient to show that the "assessment" or the "jumma" which the Regulations speaks of is the assessment payable by the Zamindar to the Government and cannot conceivably refer to the rent payable by the ryots to the Zamindar. This obvious misinterpretation is responsible to a very large extent for the conclusion in the Majority Report that it was part of the policy enunciated in the Permanent Settlem Regulation to fix the rent Zamindaries. For a gl instance of such misinter tion reference may be m page 135 of the Majority R

The Patta Regulation

16 Considerable stre laid in the Majority R the provisions of th Regulation and the

Chapter 3 is devoted to a consideration of those provisions. What all the Patta Regulation attempted is stated in its preamble itself. So long as the mode of dividing the produce of the land or of paying the cash rents which may be payable in respect of certain lands was left indefinite and was not reduced to writing there was every chance of oppression if the Zamindar was powerful and the ryot was uninfluential. It was, therefore, thought expedient that the Zamindar should be compelled to enter into agreements in writing with ryots settling out what proportion of the produce should be delivered to him and what amounts should be paid in cash for those lands for which cash rents had to be paid. For this purpose several penalties were imposed on Zamindars who refused and neglected to exchange pattas and muchilikas with their ryots. To borrow the language of the Preamble the regulation was passed in order to see that "determined agreements were entered into." The Government expected that if such agreements were entered into "the cultivators and under-tenants would have recourse to them for the prevention of disputes" and that the necessary protection would be afforded by the courts of the country against excessive demands by the Zamindars in a manner inconsistent with the pattas and muchilikas exchanged between them and their ryots. It was thought that the position of the tenant would thereby be rendered sufficiently safe. This and this alone was the policy underlying the Patta Regulation. The Patta Regulation however did not prevent Zamindars and ryots from entering into contracts in respect of rent. In the absence of written contracts if disputes arose as regards the amount of rent payable or deliverable, rules are laid down in section 9 of the Patta Regulalion as to how those disputes were to be decid ed. Regarding the real effect the Patta Regulation furth reference may be made to pag 384 to 386 of the Zamindar Mirzapuram's minute of disse For an examination of the p visions of the Permanent Set ment Regulation and the temporaneous State Pa reference may also be mad pages 386 to 393 of the mir

The Patta And The San

17. While dealing w Patta Regulation it is s the authors of the Report that the patta ryot what the Sannad i Zamindar. It is difficu analogy. The Samad and declares the rights of the Zamin the peishkush for al issue of a fresh renewal of it is templated. A P source of title of kudivaram ri his admission ryoti land. contains the cy subsistin issue. The pattas fro template itself is that t of ter char for de s

December 1864 conceded in 71 the validity of any agreem which may be entered i between the Zamindar and the ryot subsequent to the Permanent Settlement. That para is quoted at length on page 66 of the Report and is well worth a perusal.

The Rent Recovery Act.

19. The Rent Resovery Act of 1865 was passed on the basis of the proceedings just referred to and the letter from Mr. Carmichael, Collector of Vizagapatam, which preceded and was incorporated in those proceedings. That the Rent Recovery Act has effect to those proceedings and to that letter, was decided by a Full Bench of the Madras High Court in 7 Madras 365. There considerable discussion in Majority Report as to how the why the Rent Bill of 186 and took the shape in whic 3 finally it in the Rent Recov n we find 1865. It is even su very Act of some sinister inf ggested that work. No bette uences were at that suggesti r refutation of than the judgm on is necessary High Court ju ent of the Madras Rent Recove ist referred to. The which was ry Act said nothing of the law not justified in view Judges as understood by the those day and Administrators of Majorit s. The authors of the succeed Report have not that v ied in showing that theref ew is wrong. The result, the va re, is that in recognising or imp idity of contracts express betwe lied in the matter of rent ryots the Zamindars and the introd Rent Recovery Act caused d no innovation and For a o prejudice to the ryots. provisi fuller discussion of the Act rea s of the Rent Recovery enactme in the light of previous ted to p nts reference is requested the Z ges 396, 397 and 398 of minut mindar of Mirzapur's cases of dissent. Except in fixed propo the rent formed a it has been n of the produce earl t times recognised from the be and th there whould ad ent of th r as th ver

that the rents to espect of waste to be determined to the rates at which were actually paid by neig on similar lands in the trea bourhood. For a fuller tion ment of the subject atten- 401 s requested to pages 398 to pur of the Zamindar of Mirza- minute of dissent.

Cropwar Rents.

21. To show that there is nothing illegal in the system of collecting rents according to the raised by the ryot one need refer to section 29 of the Madras Estates Land Act, the ion of the Privgcision oil in L. J. 49 and Madras, Full Be of Madras 475, Court in 43 Madras 484 (v also page 393 of the Zamin Mirzapur's minute of dissent.

Comm ion.

22. The subj of commutation is of consic able importance. The sta ing proposal is made in the Majority Report that in respect f lands held on crop sharing sys em rents must be fixed by valu ng the landholder's share of the crop at the prices prevailing in 1802. No for this reason is vouchsafed r any proposal and no ruling any Court nor any opinion of in administrator is quoted support of it. In fact the very quotations given by the Majority Report show the unsoundness and the iniquity of the proposal. In a case which came up before the Sadar Dewani Adalut Mr. Greenway who had intimate knowledge of the tenures of the Presidency in more than one capacity held as follows: "It was not for the Court to interfere in determining the rate at which the share shall be commuted f money. This clearly left to parties the adjusting would cons When

Retrospective Commutation Illegal And Inequitable

23. If it is conceded as it must necessarily be that the ancient and immemorial system of rendering rent was by a share of the crop and that till recently that system continued to be in operation in several estates and that even now a not inconsiderable portion of the wet lands in several estates are held on that tenure, the immensity of the consequence of a proposal like the one made in the Majority Report could be duly appreciated. Commutation on the basis of prices prevailing in the last 10 years or if the legislature so desires on the basis of prices prevailing in the st 20 years would be just unexceptionable. A retros- ve commutation, however, basis of prices prevailing odd years ago which ding to the Majority between 30 and 40 present prices law or equity

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The Committe Main Issu

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KEEPS THE SKIN SUPPLE AND YOUTH-FUL.
GOVERNMENT SOAP FACIORY BANGALORE. (107)

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The Youth League Madras

Madras Jan, 22

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Youth Leauge, Madras was held on Friday the 20th January 1939 at 5-30 p.m. at 221, Wall Tax Road G. T. Madras with Mr. K. C. Subramania Chettiar in the Chnir.

The Following resolutions were passed.

(1) Resolved that the meeting of the Youth Leauge's Executive Committe heartily cnngratulates Sir. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar on his elevation to H.E. The Vicery's Executive Council.

(2) Resolred that this meeting Expresses its profound sorrow on the death of L. Natarajan, an anti-Hindi prisorer in the Government General Hospital, Madras, and demands that the Government must constitute a committee of enquiry as to how the prisioner contracted the disease and the nature of treatment accorded to him in the penitentiary and if the disease could have been saved if precau...ns had been taken and
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LOCAL BO...ATION AND ADULT ED...

(BY MR. T. R. K...DARAMA MUDALIAR)*

Adult education is a nati... problem. 92 percent of Ind... population is illiterate. In ... own province, the figures as... illiteracy vary between 93 a... 94 per cent. A popular cen... is a desideratum. And in or... to tackle the problem succe... fully, it is indispensable that ... census, purely and solely on the basis of illiteracy, should be taken at an eatly date. For, without it, it is impossible to gange with any ce...rtainty the magnitude of ... facing us and th... forward step that... in the directio...

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...compulsory elementary education scheme.

Local boards are peculiarly fortunate in possessing a comprehensive machinery which by a little elaboration can bring about the rapid spread of adult education side by side with free and compulsory elementary education-

First and foremost, the local boards being quasi-government or State institutions possess sufficient resources and may be ...he necessary finance with ...ch to support any scheme of ... education. Even if they ... the adequate finances, ...verning institutions, ...he right to raise the
... the purposes of
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through the above mentioned sources and thus their interests in education should be kept alive.

The Radio which is spreading now rapidly into even distant villages with its immense potentialities as to etc., the Local Board will certainly en- and courage others may provide yet another possibility in the spread of Adult Education.

Without the efforts of the State and of the Local, Boards in this direction it will not be possible to even to touch the fringe of the problem. And the Local Boards need not stint to spend on adult education for that is the surest way of insuring against bad sanitation, bad housing con ditions, disease, epidemics contaminated water supply and all the other ills which the local boards have to battle against and in the long run expenditure on the preventive side of sanitation will show an appreciable decrease for persons who had the benefits of education are apt to lead more sanitary lives and the civic conscience is more likely to be aroused in them, and the net result for the local authority will be an all round gain and the amount invested on adult education will be infinitismally small compared to the benefits it is likely to confer on society.

Even from this utilitarian point of view local boards should come forward to shoulder the responsibility of adult education. The Local Boards should also see to it that there is no waste in adult education even as in elementary education and should devise effective methods to prevent lapses into illiteracy. As part and parcel of the scheme itself for otherwise, the energies of the local boards will be simply wasted.

Voluntary Organisations

Local bodies can help indirectly the cause of adult education by giving contributions to voluntary organisations who are helping in the spread of adult education. In municipalities the authorities in pushing new housing schemes can devise the construction of community halls which may be made centres of adult education in the various localities and all efforts should be made while creating any new colony either ...of workers or of depressed or ...backward classes to provide ...roper facilities not only for ...he education of the children ...f these classes are provided ...t that facilities should be ...ovided for the spread of edu...ion amongst the adult sec... of the population.

...o far as the Madras Corpo...
...n is concerned, I am
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... to make use of the availa...
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by a simplified script or visible symbol. It is easier far more to teach an adult and what is wanted is more putting him in the way and aiding him as possible in self expression.

It is said that 62 per cent of the world's population is illiterate and adult - education have within recent times made great strides all over the world in reducing illiteracy. Considering the great progress made in Russia and Japan in improving the percentage of illiteracy there is every promise of success in India too if we only apply ourselves to it earnestly and on right lines.

—:(o):—

POET'S VISION OF INDIA

Madras, Jan, 20.

A meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Royapettah was held on Thursday 19th inst., at 6-30 p.m. when Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswamy Sastry spoke on "Three-poets and their vision of India" Mr. S. M. Fossil presided.

The lecturer said that at the time of Valmeki, India was settling down to realise her national unity. The ruler of the Southern Kingdom, Ravana wanted to extend his empire. Rama thwarted this attempt and preserved the unity and freedom of the country. The significance of the rule of Rama lay in the emphasis laid on righteousness which alone exalted nations. At the time of Kalidasa, the country had attained to the very Nadir of civilization. Raghu the hero of Kalidasa's poem was the ideal King whose rule was never felt by the people. After many centuries came Rabindranath Tagore who found an India different from that of Valmiki and Kalidasa. Tagore's vision was that India should be free and united and while accepting democracy, nationalism and gifts of science brought from the West should give a new orientation to them.

Mr. Fossil said that it was no doubt necessary that they should study the works of the poets of the past for inspiration but they should always think that Golden age was not in the past but in the future what India needed modernisation. It was unfortunate that the nationalist movement in India was controlled by a man who resisted the process of modernisation and retarded the progress of the country.

Mr. Viswanathan proposed a vote of thanks and the meeting terminated.

—:(o):—

LIT CIGARETTE WITH ICE

In a London lecture Professor A. M. Low lit a cigarette from a piece of ice, thus demonstrating the principle of a method of phosphorescent automatic illumination used for lifesaving at sea. Tissue paper burst into flame when breathed upon by a member of the audience, illustrating how welding may b... done without electric power... the purchase of two-p...
of potassium. A b...
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Professor Low des...
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Justice

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1939

CONGRESS AND FEDERATION

H. E. THE VICEROY'S speech at the Orient Club, Bombay, on Monday last emphasises the need for an early inauguration of the Federation and stresses "the importance of keeping the time factor in proper prespective." "Could we have foreseen in April two years ago," says His Excellency, "how well the constitutional scheme operating for the first time over so wide and so varied a field, under conditions differing so markedly in different areas, would have stood its first strain, we should, I think, indeed, have been well content; and I suggest that in judging the position to-day, we should, to the extent that for any reason we may feel critical, apply the test of the long view." This is yet another tribute to the satisfactory working of Provincial Autonomy, and a large measure of the credit should, of course, go to the Congress Party for working the Provincial part of the Government of India Act of 1935. The Viceroy says: "Provincial Autonomy, as I have often reminded my hearers, is however one part only of the scheme of constitutional reform. I would like to repeat how urgent I regard the Federal problem from the point of view of India, and how concerned I am to secure, without any delay, the bringing into being of the Federal Scheme. I would like, too, again to emphasise the importance, as I see it, of the early introduction of that Scheme to all sections and all interests in this country, and its value to India as a whole." Before emphasising the importance of Federation, His Excellency paid a tribute to the Congress Ministry in Bombay. He said: "I think the first topic that comes into one's mind when one finds oneself in the capital of this great Presidency is the working of Provincial Autonomy. No one can fail to be struck by the degree of success that it has achieved—a degree of success all the more significant in the case of a historic Presidency, a great port, a great city, such ... yours." He added with
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ness be applied to the Congress Ministries in other Provinces — which means that an atmosphere to work the constitution has been created all over India. The position now is that not only His Majesty's Government but also the Congress Party in India is anxious that Federation should be inaugurated at an early date. This fact is clearly evident from the joint statement made by important members of the Congress Working Committee like Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Vallabhai Patel, and Rajendra Prasad, favouring the election of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in preference to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, as Congress President. Mr. Bose, it is well-known, is a determined opponent of Federation, of non-acceptance of office, of non-cooperation with British Imperialism, and his re-election would mean that Congress would have to dissociate itself from Federation. That contingency would not now arise. In other words, the constitutionalist mentality has come to stay in the Congress. And it is as it should be.

RESERVATIONS AND SAFE-GUARDS

AN INTERESTING POINT OF order was raised by the Deputy Speaker of the Sind Legislative Assembly regarding the oath of allegiance taken by Dr. Choitram, a Congressman, who said that he had taken the oath with "mental reservations." The Deputy Speaker urged that an oath of alligance with "mental reservations" was not an oath and therefore Dr. Choitram was not entitled to sit as a member, but the
Speaker ruled out the Deput...
Speaker's point of order...
This once again recalls th...
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reservations." It was Mr.
Srinivasa Iyengar who ...
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created in the minds of th...
public by the Premier...
statement is that Gover...
ment consider the death ...
illiterate Adi-Dravidas ...
not of much consequenc...
What the Premier obviou...
wanted to suggest wa...
opposition to com...
Hindi from illite...
not be treated wi...
pect or consid...
is not a right ...
Government, ...
be popular, ...
other hand, ...
must be ta...
when ther...
of the pe...
able to ...
their ...
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on the...
It is a ...
the d...
th...
dear...
have ...
levity ...

A...

TO A...

...E LATE MR. L. NATARAJAN

Was He Illiterate ?

PREMIER'S STATEMENTS REFUTED

Mr. K. Lakshmanan, father of Mr. L. Natarajan, an anti-Hindi prisoner w... ...ied in the General Hospita... ...tes:

I wish ...th... correct certain inaccuracies ...n the statement made by H... Mr. C. Rajagopal-
...on. ...me Minister of
...he floor of the Leg-
...mbly on Wednes-
... reply to a
... to the death
... L. Natarajan.
... the Premier
... greater shock
... my son.
...or to December
...xpressed his de-
...ate in the anti-
... and consulted
... myself in the
... that he was
...l for the
...e inter-
...n and
...ind.
...ur

ANTI-HIND... AGITATION

45 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

CRIPPLE LEADS THE PICKETER...

CONSTABLE RESIGNS TO TAKE PA... ANTI-HINDI MOVEMENT

Madras, Jan. 25.

Led by Mr. B. Balagurusivam, and followed by more than 25,000 people from behind, forty-four volunteers including nine ladies, started from the People's Park for picketing in front of the Hindu Theological High ... on Monday last (23rd i...

The procession ...
the General Hosp...
Mint Street. Th...
rate Po... ...lice ba...
Chinta...

The ...under
Corps ... R...
Mr. C. ...d wh...
...n.

All the arreste... ...ns were taken to the ... ...nt Gate Police Station ...e a case was registere... ...nst them under Sec. 7... the Criminal Law A... ...t Act, after which ... ...e produced before M... ...Venkatarama Iyer, S... ...idency Magistrate. ...n Police Court. ...e was taken up ... th... Police ...s, of ... ...nted

PORE ANTI-NDI MARCHERS

ion At Madras arbour

Three of Singap... Marchers
gopal, (40)... T. Raja-
and C. Kali... nanan (22)
in Madras las... arrived
by S. S. "Raju... day morning
the Anti-Hin... to take part in
left Sing... agitation. They
...re on Jan. 12.

...al at the Madras
...hey were given a
...eption by the citi-
...Swas and profusely
...y were received
Messrs. ...runagirinathar,
Dictator, "Nagandam Eighth
tor, ...swami, Edi-
Thirugnan... ", Pandit
Thango. ... Annal
Srimathi Pa... ambal,
...thers.

The anti-Hi...
that they had ...
to take part in ... said
agitation at their ...
of their love for ... ndi
resig...
hey ...
he...

TRICHINOPOLY DT. BOARD

—:(o):—

Interesting Interpellation

DAILY ALLOWANCES FO[R] PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT

(From Our Own Correspondent).

A meeting of the Trichinopoly District Board was held on Saturday the 21st inst. in the old Taluk Board Office when Mr. P. Muhammad Osman Sahib Bahadur, Vice-President occupied the chair. Although there were nearly 250 subjects, including interpellations in the Agenda, the meeting commenced at 2-30 p.m. and adjourned at 3 p.m. after passing 50 subjects only. When enquired one of the members of the District Board Congress Party, he said that, at their Party meeting
...issensions among the
...the Party, they
...ider more than 50
...regretted that
...was wasted by
...meeting. The
...ing interpella-
...answered.
...by Mr. P.
...L.A. :—
...be plea...

Interpellations by Mr. Muthu-
kumarasami Pil... District
Board member:—
1, What is the ... are pr...
scribed by the ...
trict Board, for ...
Board to see ...
duty? What is ...
such a proced...
brought to th...
President that ...
inconvenience ...
of the staff? I...
has been taken by ...
If not, will action ...

2. Has the ...
the District or ...
so. what i...
such a tou...
Presiden...
dent to ...
the ...
ed ...

Is India In Peril?

(By A Well-Wisher)

India has been ruled by Kings
...nd casually by Emperors.
Under them both villages were
...utonomous. Wealth and pluck
...ominated by present craft
...ore sway in them. They paid
...ributes, or supplied contingen-
...ion crises. The masses had no
...iscreation and no voice in the
...utonomy. There was a modi-
...um of administrative power
...hen the Maurya, Chalukya,
...allava, Mogul, and Vijaya-
...agar rules were at the helm,
and they fell in their turn as
there was no link between the
au...onomous villages and the
monarchical or the imperialistic
...vernment. Foreign aggres-
...and internecine out breaks
...d their time, means and
...Agriculture and
...on undisturbed, and
...lth and philosophic
...were conspicuous.
...slowly welded
...rated or dis-
...unities and
...imperialism
...ed the idea
... Nationa-
...to the
...continent,
...riers of
...cy and
...rnment
...would
...new
...habit
...trans-
...ian's
...lised
...asp
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...rewed
...dis-
...town.
...foresaw
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...knew
...f the
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...West
...sired
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CONGRESS FUNDS DEFALCATION

Disciplinary Action Against Two

RECOMMENDATIONS OF D.C.C. TRIBUNAL

Disciplinary action, debarring two Congressmen from membership of any Congress body for a period of one year, is reported to have been recommended by the tribunal appointed by the Lucknow District Committee to inquire into the defalcation of its funds.

The tribunal appointed by the District Congress Committee of Lucknow in August last to inquire into the defalcation of District Congress funds has, it is reliably understood, forwarded its recommendations to the Commitee. The tribunal consisted of Acharya Narendra Deva, Mr. R.S. Pandit and Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri. The persons against whom charges vere made were: Mr. Triloki Singh, President of the District Congress Commitee and three others, namely, Mr. Balram Singh, Khwaja Ahmad and Mr. Gokul Prasad Vaid.

With regard to Mr. Triloki Singh the recommendations of the tribunal are that he should be debarred from being a member of any Congress Committee, Mandal, City, District or All-India, and that he should not hold any office in the Congress. He can become a member of COngress Committee after one year but can hold office only after the lapse of two years.

With regard to Khwaja Ahmad Khan the tribunal recommends that he should not become a member of any Congress Committee for one year.

With regard to Mr. Gokul Prasad Vaid and Mr. Balram Singh the tribunal recommends that they should be given a ...arning and no other action be ...aken against them.

"UNSATISFACTORY"

The case against Mr. Trilcki
...ngh was that on the day he
...e charge of the office of
...eral Secretary of the Dis-
...t Congress Committee to the
...y elected Secretary, Mr.
...sh Chandra Bajpai, in May
... the cash book showed a
...e of about Rs. 166 in hand
... money was not handed
... Mr. Bajpai. The finding
... tribunal was that the
...nt of accounts was
...ctory.

... charge against Mr.
...gh was that as Sec-
...e District Congress
...he sent to the
...ngress Committee
...fee of three dele-
... for Rs. 21 which
...hed for several
...lying uncashed
... handed over
... Rajpai. The
... that it was
... Mr. Triloki
... no money
... time the
... tribunal
...rse of
... on his

...ded
...y-
...s

collected i...
Malihabad ...

REF...

The charge ...
Balram Singh w...
evidence on beh...
against a prom...nt
worker of the district w...
challenged by the police ...
Section 107, Cr. P. C., and that he refused to take rent from several kisans in his zemindari. The tribunal finds that both these actions of his were improper.

The charge against Mr. Gokul Prasad Vaid was that he had failed to carry out the resolutions of the District Congress Committee as the former President of the Committee by not keeping all money in the bank. The charge was found to be correct.—(Pioneer).

—(:o:)—

BROADCASTING A NEWSPAPER

American Journal's Enterprise

The world's first radio newspaper has made its appearance. In Missouri, U.S.A., a newspaper. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has broadcast the first edition of their radio newspaper. After months of experiments, they installed receving sets in the homes of many of their employees.

The first edition consisted of nine pages, eight and one half inches long, and four columns wide, using the newspeper,s regulor type. On the first page were the leading articles of the day, then fellowed sports news' several pages of pictures, the editorial cartoon, a summary of radio programmes, and a page of financial news and stock market quotations.

The orginal copy of the facsmile newspaper, after being printed by normal process, was placed one page at a time on the transmitting apparatus, the cylinder of which revolves at the rate of 75 times a minute,

"ELECTRIC EYE"

As it revolves a small beam of light no larger than a pin point and a photo-electric cell, commonly known as an"electric eye" moves across the page. The amout of reflected light reaching the "eleactric eye" varies with the black and white pages of type and with the depth of shading in the photographs. The light variations control the amount of electric current flowing through the "electric eye". The varying electrical current is amplified by the transmitter and the outgoing radio waves change in intensity with the reflected light of the copy in the '.electric eye" The antenna of the receiver set in the home picks up these waves.

The paper is broadcast in such a way that it can be folded and read in the same way as the normal newspaper. It is unnecessary for the reader to be on hand during the brodcast as the set switches on at a scheduled time and stops at the end of the broadcast, taking 15 minutes to transmit one page.

DRESSES MADE COKE

Scientists have discovered a process of making a synthetic elastic out of coke, lime and salt water, and already women in America have adopted this new material and have turned it into achieving dresses and lingerie. They say that it does not crease and that the more it is washed the better it looks.

—:(o):—

So long as a man fears, it
...atters little what he fears;
...ther it be death, or poverty,
...s next door neighbour, it is
...e so long as the fear be
... So long as a man is a
... it is of comparatively
... importance wheather his
...r be a sugar planter, or a
... or public opinion; there
...nly the two clases, the
...nd the free.—

C. B. Wheeler.

UTION

M. N. Roy's Criticism

A TURNING POINT

HOW FEDERATION WILL BE RESISTED ?

Mr. M. N. Roy writes in the Amrita Bazaar Patrika:—

Brisk preparations are going on for the coming Congress session. The daily press publishes extensive reports about the construction of the Congress Nagar at Tripuri. The public is greatly impressed by the grandoise plan of yet another yearly political carnival. Only discussion of outstanding political questions does not enter into the scheme of its preparation. In any case, the public is not taken into confidence.

We know that this year the President will ride in a chariot drawn by a gorgeous galaxy of elephants, instead of in a bullock cart. But we have no idea about the identity of the fortunate son (or will it be a daughter?) of India who will be so honourned this year. According to the Congress Constitution, the President will be elected by the delegates in the Congress assembled in the respective provinces to elect the President.

In doing so, as well as in giving their verdict on any other matter, they should be guided by the considered opinion of the primary membership which has elected them. That is an elementary democratic principle, which is expected to be practised in an organisation fighting for populor freedom. But while electing the delegates, the primary membership has no idea about the person who will later on appear on the scene as their accredited leader. Nor were they told anything about the political issues that will be placed before their delegates assembled in the annual session of the Congress.

NO POLICY, NO PROGRAMME

Under these circumstances the election becomes aformal process with no purpose, yet, for a month or to, it occupied the attention of the entire Congress organisation. The delegates have been elected with no political mandate. Political issues did not figure at all in the election, as a rule. Consquently, The resolution of the Congress will not reflect the will of the entire membership, not even of a majority. Not knowing what questions, in which forms, will be placed before them, the delegates themselves cannot be expected to express even their individual opinion intelligently and independently, yet, resolutions formally endorsed by them will be binding for the entire organisation, and well determine the policy which is bound to make or mar the destiny of nation.

Everything is done, or undone, from the top. The bulk of the organisation must only follow,—and follow bindly. They are not asked to do so. But they are not given the opportunity to do otherwise. The few who dare think independently and act according to their own judgement, are branded as undesirables. To justify this practical forfeiture of freedom of though and action, a new privilege h been granted to the bulk Congressmen. It is the privil of obedience.

"AN OPEN SCANDAL

The election is pract ever. Corrupt practices ac in it as well as in the enlist of membership, are an scandal. All sorts of d are being suggested and ac introduced in order to c those practices. An el

election machinery has been set up. Yet, those who know and do not care to hide the truth because it is ugly, are not at all satisfied with the new method of "purifying" the Congress organisation. The methods are too mechanical to serve the purpose. They only can drive the vices underground, and thus place a premium on consummate hypocricy.

In this year's election, there has been no more purity than in previous occasions. It is bound to be the case when blind faith and political backwardness remain intact. Besides undemocratic practices do not seem to be placed in the category of corruption This year the election has taken place on the pasis of aglaringly undemocratic practice which has altogether escaped public notice simply because it was adopted by those whose virtuousity must be regarded as beyond doubt.

QUOTA OF DELEGATES

According to Article VI of the Congress Constitution, the working Committee allotted to each province its quota of delegates. It acted strictly according to the letters of the clause (g) of the Article. The clause authorises it "to readjust, if and when necessary, the proportion of 250 duly qualified members to one delegate, and prescribe a higher figure" for any area, provided that "no province shall be entitled to return a larger number of delegates than a proportion of one delegate to every 100,000 of the inhabitants of such province."

The merit of this provision is a doubtful matter. That, however, is a different question which need not be discussedhere. The point is that in allotting the provincial quota of delegates, the Working Committee seems to have acted arbitrarily. Analysis of the quota makes that quite clear.

The enormous increase of membership makes the quota of one delegate for every 250 members out of all proportion. Practically in every province it is much higher. In U. P. for instance, it is well over three thousand. But the curious part of the thing is the utter absence of equity or uniformity. It i difficult to see what standard c principle has guided the Work ing Committee in fixing larg quota. At least in the case one province, namely the Pu jab, the allotted quota viola clause (f) of Article VI of Constitution. With a mem ship of 62,000, the Province been allotted 285 deleg That is one delegate for members! The minimum by the clause is 250.

Turning to other pro one finds variation which all attempt for explana the light of equity or mity. The proportion very according to the membership. As a r fact, some provinces members are given quota of delegates son to provinces wi bers. Ajmere for allotted 52 delega members. Ther is strictly acc Constitution, But there are vinces with members, w than 52 d 22,300 me and Na with 45 delegat

Car little still Ma to b

otherwise virtuous? The practice is glaringly undemocratic. Yet, once the quota are allotted by the Working Committee, there was nothing more to be said about the matter. Blind faith paralyses intelligence. The figures contained in the Working Committee resolution were not even scrutinised. Therefore, the arbitrary dispensation went unchallenged and the Congress will be composed of delegates who do not represent the entire membership even numerically.

This and other undemocratic practices on the part of the leadership are permitted by the Congress, Constitution. Therefore. a thorough revision of the Constitution is one of the issues of the moment. Constitutional amendments are planned also from above. The declared ob is to purify the Congress The real object is to those who are pres the democratisation Congress organisat quently, the comi session may be th battle between tablished le to make the independent control.

The Wor recommen amendme titution. stitution also be Session the re Workin have tion so t taine Congr this all cording t tituents.

NO P

In issue gres to s len m

will be asked to endorse mechanically amendments to the Constitution, recommended with the purpose of making the Congress commit itself to a definite ideology before it is ascertained collectively whether it is suitable for our struggle for political freedom. The opposing point of view will not command considerable support from among delegates most of whom qualified themselves by declaring adhesion to Gandhism. Yet, the opposing point of view may be politically suitable for the purpose of the Congress and reflect the will of the membership. It will not be democratic or legitimate to... not a point of view simply because it does not find favour with the established leadership. ...s to the intelli... the member-

...is fundmental ...e. there is a ...litical issues ... up before the ...ssion. Practi... are old issues. ...ess leadership effort to clarify contrary, grave ...ve been confu... ...tion of flimsy ...levant con... Congress ...f to the ...action ...ated ...to

ROBERT TAYLOR'S AMBITION

(BY JOHN R. WOOLFENDEN)

Robert Taylor sees himself as a fair actor who is trying to become a good actor. Not a great actor—just a good actor.

Looking at himself as impartially as possible, he considers his naturalness his one asset, and hopes he can always retain it.

Spencer Tracy is still his acting ideal.

It's difficult, Taylor sdmits, to stand off and regard one's acting self as a separate personality, to be analysed and criticized and improved. But he believes that he has attained partially the ability to consider Robert Taylor disinterestedly and to weigh his chances for continued success.

He was riding down from Butte Meadows, in the Sierras, to Chico, locotion base for the 'Stand up and Fight' company, late in the afternoon. As the car emerged from the ...oods onte a stretch of ope... sun was setting ove... the opposite si... Sacramento Vall... of the mountain... Everything se... contemplative...

"People con... what my am... assumpti... ...h a deg...

on what he would like Currently at work in the fire action outdoor stand fight, story of the ... ween the stage-c...ar road lines of ...mant would like, for th...ble ...to ty, to find a mo... He is theme next, ...rtunity to Magnificent ... in A Yank grateful for th... rowd Roars, appear in a n... out of Metro at Oxford a... stand up an frankly ge... roaring att Goldwyn-M... lieves anoth fight for its ... ession would butes, but ... as an act Magnificent Ob... ar op most to his stature ...

He would like to ap... site Barbara Stanwy... Would like to be te... Jean Arthur. He ...elect two among the most ...lves resses on the scree... vice that their style fits ...eager versa. He is par...section to do a story und... onsible of Victor Fle... aptains for 'Test Pilo... ears in Courageous' be... would another sp... he Jack like the d...', and worked Conway, ... the in a 'Y... Zimbalist, produc... 'The Crowd who ... looking for... ...work ...wes...

...RAS ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE REPORT

(Continued from page 2)

...assessment is levied, ...state...ible to accept the bound ...at a landholder is works o... constructing new return fo...ation without any it been dec... In no case has is under an...hat a landholder construct ne... obligation to tion and it is ...ks of irriga- how such an o...ssible to see enforced. The...on is to be in asking th... no equity invest mo... ...holder to ...hich ... works from ...he is to obtain no benefit ...atever. The authors of the ...ajority Report set considera- ble store by the use of the words "land revenue" and the word "rent" a good many of the evils in the sy...em of landholding in Zamindari... With great res- pect this co...lusion of theirs seems almos... incomprehensi- ble. It is not ...inted out how the use of the word "rent" instead of the word "reve- nue" has led to an... oppression or to any collect...ion by the Zamindars of more than what they are entitled to. The word "rent" was only used i... contr... distinction to the wo... ...ue"

and substituted for them provisions for which there is no basis in that Bill. The landholders have not the slightest objection to the provisions of the Madras Temaney Bill of 1898 being substituted for the Estates Land Act of 1908 if it is considered that the position of the ryots would thereby be improved.

Government Rent Caanot Be Test

29. The landholders are prepared to reduce rents adjudged high or oppressive by the application of any reasonable principle of fair rent having regard to the origin and history of rent in Zamindary areas. They submit it is highly unreasonable to have made out an 'apriori' case for wholesale revision without any data as the committee seems to have proceeded to do. The only claim consistently made before the Committee and constantly commented upon in the Report is that there is a disparity betwen Za...ry rates and neighbour- ...ment ryotwari rates ...is so, the landhold... ...s been pointed ... the Minute of ... Mirzapuram, ... how by doli- ... Government ...ates since ... date the ...re ap... ...re...

Is Hindi A Common Tongue?

(BY SWAMI VEDACHALAM)

(Continued from "Justice" of 14-12-1938).

Such an absence ... distinct Aryan people ... present population of ... connot be explained ... on the supposition that ... distant past the num... the Aryan inmigrants mu... been comparati... so that it merged ... in the vast and ... lation which th... the Dravidians ... and the Kolari... According to th... logical study of ... dominant type ... population bein... may safely a... Aryan type has ... completely van... some of its pre... upheld obstinate... people who ha... up from ... Dravidian... Aryans, ... Scythi... other... tak... p...

and came to adopt it as their own? Seeing the high regard paid by the people to the Velalas for the latter's humanitarian line of conduct, is it any wonder that the brahmins who were ever vigilgnt in replenishing their stores with people's resources, readily ...raced the vegetarian cult in ...es? In this respect the ...an brahmin is more ... his Bengal brethern ...ll non-vegetarians. ...th the brahmin ... a large number ...re vegetarins ...rial and who ...hing all those ... assume the ...priest. That ...nce of the ...as been ... by the ... When ...ankar- ...ahmi- ... an ... need ...n the ...nst it ... for ...ain ...osi- ... the ...er of ...comes ... at last ...t-eaters ...n brah- ...rth the ...essity ...e the ...ve to ...ari- ...der ...n ...n

designate the hamlets in which the untouchables live; as for instance, paraicheri (பறைச்சேரி) is a place where the pariahs live; 'panacheri' (பாணச்சேரி) a place where lives the class of pariahs whose profession is music, dance, and dramatic representations; and 'parppanacheri (பார்ப்பனச்சேரி) a place where the brahmins of olden times lived. There is an old proverb in Tamil which puts this fact in a clear light by saying that the pariahs had been the original inhabitants of this country, whereas their neighbours the brahmins were only the late settlers and that the brahmins became high in caste while the pariahs became low as there was no one at the time to espouse their cause." Another fact which shows the mixed birth of the brahmin caste may be perceived in the seclusion in which one section keeps itself rigidly away from other sections and sub-sections—and these are many and countless, and in the contempt with which one looks upon the other and calls it a Sudra caste. Although this feeling of contempt and separateness is slowly giving way to the feeling of unity in view of the strength and many other benefits which it will confer on the whole when all the units join together and stand fast under the name of the brahmin, yet the original distinction persists and shows no sign of its disappearance in the near future. So strongly is ingrained the feeling of class and caste hatred in the mind of every one who calls himself a brahmin, that it can be traced to no other cause than the feeling of hatred which the Aryans, the Dravidians, the Kolarians and others entertained towards each other in ancient times and which had been inherited by their descendants who came to bear the common name of the brahmin severally.

Now, let us see how the brahmins who in olden times held so low a position in the opinion of the civilized Tamils, came to occupy in later ages such an exalted situation in the social scale, especially in Southern India. Generally the brahmins ...had an excellent understanding ...nd being mostly fair-skinned ...lso had a respectable appear- ...ce, both of which led them to ...ok down upon the high class ...mils and hate them to the ...gree they treated the brah- ...s as outcasts. Being craftily ...elligent, they began to devise ...ns to exalt themselves above ...lasses of the Tamils and ... them down to their feet. ...he means were not far to ... The first thing they did ... abstain from flesh-eating. ...ond was to treat in their ... the Tamils high and low ...ly untouchable. And the ...s to adopt as their own ... language as the Aryan ...s unintelligible to the ...nd which therefore ...r purpose pretty well ...e people by making ... that verses com- ...hen uttered as ... special potency ...es and ceremo- ... of beneficial

... slaughter of ...eligious pur- ...orrible by ...mils the ...gave up ...pletely. ...le was ...ryans ...ifices, ...class ... one ...rse ...s ...

Atank ...

have stood the ...est petition. They a... giving universal sa... in every case when they used. They are the only preparation that can successfully cure all Seminal and Urinary diseases, Brainfag, Weak-Memory, Constipation etc.

32 Pills costs only a Rupee. A trial will convince you.

For particulars please read of our Health Guide. Sent gratis & post free.

Write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

26, Broadway, Madras.

(118)

favoured they were not so indiscreet as to lie quiet, but were vigilant enough not only to invent fictitious stories to raise Rama and Krishna to the highest place of an almighty God and drag down Siva to the lowest level of a mad human being, but even to insert them in the very works as the Mahabharata which extol Siva as the greatest and the only almighty Lord of the whole world. All this they did very secretly in Sanscrit from a knowledge of which the Tamils were effectively precluded in post-Vedic times. Thus we see even in their changed habits, the brahmins are neither the Aryans nor the Tamils. If they wished to identify themselves completely with the Aryans, they should have adhered closely to the worship of Indra, Varuna, Mitra and a host of other Aryan deities. They should have continued to perform animal and even human sacrifices, they should have no scruples to eat all kinds of animal flesh and drink intoxicating liquors as the Aryans did, but fortunately they have not taken to any of these bad habits so far as the details of their life are known to us in later times.

And in other important respect the later day brahmins have drifted farther and farther away from the Aryan ways of life and this consisting having instituted and multiplied the martial, funeral, and post-funeral ceremonies and ancestor-worship and in having made them a prominent observance not only among themselves but also among all the people who call themselves the Saivas or the Vaishnavas. This too has greatly interfered with the monotheistic worship of the Tamils and has made them more ritualistic like the brahmins than they were at any former time. These facts clearly show that though the brahmins take a pride in calling themselves Aryans, they are practically non-Aryans and it is much better to be a non-Aryan who observes humanitarian principles than to be an inhuman Aryan.

———:(o):———

CHARACTER FROM LAUGHTER

According to some authorities it is possible to tell anybody's character from the way he expresses his mirth. The man who makes a 'ha, ha!' sound when he laughts is inclined to be rather malicious. There is a cackle in his 'ha!' which shows that his delight is of the malevolent kind. He is the man to be amused by another's misfortune. The sight of somebody's hat being blown under a bus would tickle him enormously. Another type of unfeeling person is the one who goes 'haw haw!' His idea of the funniest ...ossible joke is an embarrassing ...ux-pas—committed by some- ...e else, of course. The long ...wn-out 'haaaaa, haaaaa!' ... denotes self-consciousness ... the subject is endeavour- ...onceal. A sarcastic per- ... go 'heh, heh!'—the 'e' ...hort. The 'ho, ho!' laugh ...he 'o' is short, reveals ...u uttering it to be fond of ...and drink. It is impos- ... describe in words the ...of the normal, healthy

...r business feeling bad?
ADVERTISE
IN
"JUSTICE"

Justice

Advertise Your Goods to-day
Advertise the modern way,
Advertise and make it pay!

MADRAS WEDNESD[AY] JANUARY 25, 1939

JAPAN'S WORLD POLICY

I The first essential fact in deciding Japan's world policy is the clear recognition that the present China Incident is a great turning point from the "modern era," which has been featured by the ugliest utilitarian confrontation struggle known to humanity, to a new era of co-existence of all nations and co-prosperity of humanity.

The guiding spirit of civilization in the modern age from the eighteenth century to the present—mainly the age of the European civilization—has been based on the idea that the manifestation of mutual utilitarianism, politically and economically, will bring progress and prosperity to the world. Thus nations as well as individuals engaged in utilitarian confrontation struggles. Just as in the animal world, the strong preyed on the weak, but none thought it wrong.

The ravage of the World War, twenty years ago, was the Heaven's warning that has revealed most vividly to the peoples of all countries how the guiding spirit of this modern age is contrary to the ideal of co-existence of all nations and co-prosperity of humanity.

But unfortunately, the evil fate of the modern people might have been too strong, and while they deeply shuddered in recollecting the miseries of the War, they did not learn any lesson from it and did not change the course of their civilization. On the contrary their utilitarian confrontation struggles were augmented, and they have proceeded blindly toward the destruction of the human life. Such has been the condition up to the present.

DESTRUCTION BY MATERIAL PROGRESS

II The second essential factor in deciding Japan's world policy is to know that if the guiding spirit of civilization is left in the former utilitarianism, scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions which are bound to multiply in the future, will lead the human life in accelerated speed to utter destruction.

It is quite evident that under the utilitarian civilization all mechanical devices to be brought about by the progress of material science will be utilized as tools for utilitarian struggles. Thus the application of such mechanical power may appear in form to show the brilliant progress of civilization, but viewed from a substantial standpoint, there is not a small tendency of leading the human life down to extreme materialism, and thus making human beings slaves to machinery.

Actually human beings are now being enslaved by machine that should be used by them as a tool for the betterment of the human life.

By mechanical inventions and contrivances that are being made every day, causes everywhere the reversal of values and sudden changes in conditions, to which the people have no tim[e]
to adjust themselves to the ne[w]
conditions. Look at the mise[ra]
ble plight of the human be[ings]
now being dragged around
various machinery.

Therefore, the furthe[r pro]
gress of machinery und[er the]
former utilitarian civil[ization]
Europe will clearly
the utilitarian c[o]
among the peoples a
the human life to i
accelerated speed. B
form such innumera
neries to tools for b
the human life and

necessities of human race and leisure moments for advancing the cultural life, there is no other way but to change the guiding spirit of modern civilization from the former utilitarianism to the spirit of co-existence of the nations and co-prosperity of mankind.

'THE WORLD, ONE HOUSEHOLD'

III. The Third essential factor in deciding Japan's world policy is to understand that ideal of "The world, one household" which has been its national principle since the founding of the Empire, means nothing but the wish to bring about an age of co-existence of all nations and co-prosperity of human beings, and to center all policies towards others in this ideal.

As long as Japan aims at materializing the ideal of "The world, one household" and possesses the great unselfish and unlimited love, all countries of the world are our friends, and all their peoples our brothers. Thus in the whole world there will be no nation nor people that Japan hates. Japan may sometimes strike at those who do not submit but such will be only family affairs and punishment is given simply because we love them.

It must therefore be the meaning of the so-called "The world, one household" to make the whole world trust in Japan's great unselfish and unlimited love, and to change the directio[n]
of the former utilitarian civil[i]
zation, and reversing the prese[nt]
world condition of aggravat[ed]
struggles of utilitarian conf[ron]
tation to bring about the co[-exis]
tence of all nations and co[-pros]
perity of humanity.

FROM 'ISMS' TO 'W...

Among the nations of
and America to-day it
that some nations are
democracy their nationa
Others racialism, and ag
totalitarianism and ot[her]
munism. But all such
are only the branches
rianism born in the
utilitarian civilizatio[n]

None of them is b
great unselfish love
cing love—or the
Universe, absolutel
litarianism or
Thus wherever ar
"isms" prospers
stant struggles c
frontation and
brought true
nity.

(All tha
are somethi
frontation
such are n
Universe,
even ex
the univ
countri
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and
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MANIFESTATION OF CREATIVE POWER

IV. The fourth essential [fac]
tor in deciding Japan's w[orld]
policy is the realization
Japan aims at "The world, [one]
household" or an era of co-e[xis]
tance of all nations and co-p[ros]
perity of human beings m[ust]
manifest great creative po[wer]
to bring peace and pros[perity]
to all nations on the b[asis of]
her great love.

The creative po[wer]
beings can be m
limitedly when
a great and n
motive of u
if the peop
their crea
standpoi
is one,
law of
the gr
the e
say,
fro
bri
the
na
is
be
i

so-called bloc economy should be limited to the unavoidable minimum.

By the great age of self-sufficiency for the world as a whole, is meant the age of "The world, one household" in regard [t]o natural resources when all nations of the world unite in the [sp]irit of [mu]tual existence an[d]
...d are able to
the world natural
...der proper condi-
...lly supplying what

...more concretely,
...roceed to streng-
...economy of Japan
and China, as long
utilitarian nations
...ge their policies of
immigration, block-
...l resources, build-
...riff walls, and
...ic blocs, or of
...ize the new
...sia. But as
...r Powers
...y must
should
the
...with
...ler

How To Treat Neville

HITLER TO DUCE'

A Funny Imaginary Conversation

Paris,

In to-day's issue of the "Epoque". M. de Kerillis, its conservative editor publishes an entertaining imaginery dialogue between Hitler and Mussolini consisting of advice the Fuerher gives to the Duce on the way to treat Mr. Neville Chamberlain when he visits Rome.

Here are a few passages:—

Hitler: Your f... [co]ntact
with the old boy i... ...ly
important. Yo...
move him, i...
terrorise hi[m]...
Mussolini...
Tunis, Co...

Hitler: [D]on't be silly. You
must tell h[im] how passionately
you love [hi]m, you must glorify
the spi[rit o]f Munich. You have
got to [say] it in a carressi[ng]
voice a[s if yo]u were singing
to a mando[lin]... then sudd[en]
ly you must push ou[t]... your
and clench your fists a[nd talk]
to him about Italy's gre[at]...

Mussolini: About Germa[n]
strength?

Hitler: No, only about Italy['s]
strength. Tell him you ca[n]
overrun Egypt and the Sudan
that you can destroy Malta
from Sicily and Pantellaria, and
send your squadrons of death,
with their airmen ready to
sacrifice their lives, over the
battleships at Gibraltar.

Mussolini: Really, Adolf,
wouldn't it be overdoing it?

Hitler: No, my dear chap.
You should have seen me [at]
Berchtesgaden I grabbed him
...of his coat a...